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The Daily Capital Journal

THE WEATHER

OREGON TONIGHT

And Saturday, generally fair except unsettled, probably showers in northwest portion, southerly winds, moderate near coast.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 241. SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS— FIVE CENTS

FRANCO-AMERICANS CLEAR ARGONNE WOODS GERMAN REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S INQUIRY WILL BE EVASIVE

ALLIES CAPTURE KREIMHILDE LINE ALONG WIDE FRONT

Franco-Americans Now Engaged In Mopping Up Argonne Forest.

GERMANS EVACUATING CHEMIN DES DAMES

Yankees Have Taken Over Seven Thousand Prisoners Since Tuesday

London, Oct. 11.—1:06 p. m.—Allied patrols have entered Grand Pre, according to battle front dispatches received here today. The enemy is holding the heights to the northward. The Germans are said to be evacuating the Chemin des Dames region.

Rome, Oct. 11.—Italian correspondents on the western front declare the Germans have begun an evacuation of villages near the Swiss-Alsatian frontier. Forty villages between Basle and Colmar having been cleared.

Inhabitants of Mulhouse, Colmar, Altkirch, Ferret and other villages, it is asserted, have been ordered to be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American First Army, Oct. 11.—(1 p. m.)—Heavy fighting is continuing in the Argonne region. The Germans are being pushed completely off the heights north of the head of the Aire river, east of Grand Pre.

The enemy is constantly throwing in fresh divisions to stop the American advance. Latest information indicates the Germans have only about six fresh divisions left, the others being only slightly rested or in action.

Total prisoners since Tuesday have reached 7000 and are increasing.

All German lines of communication are under constant bombardment from airplanes and artillery.

ONLY TWENTY-NINE LIVES SAVED WHEN STEAMER IS SUNK

Japanese Liner Torpedoed Survivors Shelled Without Warning And

FOUR HUNDRED LOST WITH IRISH STEAMER

Two Hundred And Forty On American Steamer Killed By U-Boat Shell Fire

An English Port, Oct. 11.—Tales of atrocities rivaling the most piratical deeds of German submarines were told here today as the story of the sinking of the Japanese ship Hiranu Maru was pieced out from the pitifully small number of passengers and crew who were saved.

Nearly 300 are missing.

The attack of the submarine was without warning. Not a boat could be swung over the side of the stricken vessel in time for anybody to get aboard. Only the swift response of an American destroyer to the calls for aid flashed out in the brief moments left to the wireless, made it possible for 29 persons to be taken from the cold waters. The submarine remained in the vicinity and fired two torpedoes at the destroyer which ignored the straggle until the crew picked up the struggling victims. Then she turned firing shots and dropping depth bombs. At 1:30 p. m. the U-boat fled. Survivors declared they were fast becoming exhausted when the destroyer appeared. The sight of bodies of passengers and crew who failed to escape, was lowering their powers of resistance.

Five Japanese women, two nurses and three children were among those drowned.

The Hiranu Maru was 7936 tons gross and was built in 1908. She was registered at Tokyo. She was a steel, twin screw passenger vessel.

Heavy Loss of Life
An Irish Port, Oct. 11.—Four hundred and eight persons are believed to have been lost when the Irish Mail steamer Leinster was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast Thursday. The ship was torpedoed twice in succession and disappeared within a short time.

The Leinster was proceeding from Dublin to Holyhead.

The Leinster was a packet, the prop-

(Continued on page two)

NEARLY TWO MILLION MEN HAVE BEEN SENT ACROSS OCEAN TO FRENCH FRONT

General March, Chief Of Staff, Tells Of Great American Force Aiding In Foch's Offensive.—Progress Of Battle Continues Very Favorable To Allied Troops and German Position Grows More Critical Daily.—Prisoners Captured In Two Months 248,494 On West Front.

Washington, Oct. 11.—America has now reached nearly 2,000,000 men in troop shipments from her shores, General March announced today.

More than 1,900,000 men are now in Europe, March said, and shipments are continuing.

To assure victory, the war department changed the draft ages so that 2,000,000 men might reach France as soon as possible, and asked more money for supplies and ordnance.

The capture of LeCateau by the British, March pointed out, brings the allied forces to within 14 miles of the most strategic town of Amiens—the great junction point of two railroads comprising the chief artery of communication of the German forces in Belgium and France.

One branch leads to Maubeuge and Liege, and the other leads to Metz. An advance of a few more miles, he said, will put this line under command of the allied guns.

The enemy's resistance in the LeCateau region is shattered and constant pressure of the allied forces is keeping the Germans constantly on the go, March declared.

In the north the British are 12 miles from Valenciennes and communications with that city are threatened.

From September 1 to 30, March said, the allied armies captured 2834 officers, 120,492 men, 16,000 guns and more than 10,000 machine guns.

From July 15 to September 30 they captured 248,494 men and 3600 guns and vast quantities of other weapons. These figures do not include capt-

GIGANTIC WEDGE BEING DRIVEN INTO HEART OF DEFENSES

Allied Forces Beyond Hindenburg Line Are Spreading North And South

NEARING GREATEST OF ENEMY RAILWAY CENTERS

In Places Northeast Of Cambrai German Retreat Has Become Precipitate

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GERMANS WILL EVADE MAKING DIRECT ANSWER

Every Reason To Believe President Wilson Will Stand No Quibbling In Reply

London, Oct. 11.—Germany's reply to President Wilson, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express today quoting "authoritative sources," will be as follows:

"Germany will evacuate Belgium and France, providing peace negotiations are begun in a neutral country and providing the allies will give their assurance that German territory, including Alsace-Lorraine and Polish Russia will not be demanded.

"During the peace negotiations German troops are to remain in Russia and Rumania."

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—The Kaiser has summoned to Berlin three sovereigns of the German federal states, for a crown council to be held tomorrow before dispatching Germany's reply to America's note, according to a Cologne dispatch received here today.

Unofficial reports state that the German reply already has been drafted at a conference of Chancellor Maximilian, Vice Chancellor Von Peyer and the German ministers and military representatives.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 11.—That the Kaiser and his militaristic crew will attempt evasion and counter proposals when they reply to President Wilson's peace note inquiries, was the conviction in well informed circles here today.

According to reports received here, the German reply will be submitted to the reichstag in order to give it the semblance of "approval by the people."

Many careful observers of German practices believe the reply will run about thus:

"Germany will accept the president's 14 points if they are made to apply to America's friends as well as her enemies.

"Germany will evacuate Belgium and northern France and draw all but 100,000 men from the western front, the rest of which fighting is still going on.

"West of Solesmes we reached the outskirts of St. Vaast and St. Amand."

French War Office Version.

Paris, Oct. 11.—French troops maintained contact with the retreating Germans on many fronts throughout last night, the war office announced today.

Important gains were made in the Champagne and Chemin-Des-Dames regions. The French lines were carried to within three miles of Vouziers, in the former district and to within four miles of Craonne in the latter. Craonne is now practically encircled.

The French occupied Semide, together with several other villages west of Argonne.

Through the night we maintained contact with the retreating enemy at different points on the front," the communique said.

"North of the Aisne we occupied and passed Chivy and Maulins. The Italians reached a point south of Courtcure. We held the Chemin-Des-Dames to the heights of Cerny-En-Launoyis (four miles west of ronne).

"In the Champagne we reached the north bank of the Sappe at many points between St. Etienne and Bous-sur-Sappe and also at Warmerville, Vaudeville and St. Masmes.

"Further eastward we are pursuing the enemy. We captured Semide, Mont St. Martin and Brieref."

Progress of Serbians.

London, Oct. 11.—Further progress in Serbia was reported by the Serbian war office today. The statement said the line of Lipovitsa and Kosantehich had been reached.

"Despite violent machine gun fire, we captured Plostin, Chevy De Verucull, Courtremont and Bourcemin. East of Oeilly, we crossed the Aisne and drove the enemy back northwards. We occupied Pargnan and Beaurieux. Further east we gained ground north of Berry-Au-Bac.

"In the Champagne, the enemy began a retirement toward the Aisne."

LODGE CRITICIZES PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO PEACE PROPOSAL

Political Offensive Started In Senate By Members Of Minority Party.

By L. C. Martin.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 10.—Discussion of President Wilson's response to the German peace note, broke in the senate today when senators poured into the record telegrams and letters received from back home, demanding that the United States stand firmly for the unconditional surrender of the German militarists.

"Those of us who commended President Wilson because he kept us out of war will most severely condemn him now if he gets us out of it too soon," wrote a Marysville, Ohio, pastor to Senator Harding. Harding had the letter read. It provoked from Senator Pittman, Nevada, the statement that the writer showed total ignorance of the president's language, hence could not understand his purpose.

Pittman then assailed Senator Lodge, republican leader, for his public criticism of President Wilson's course. Lodge, Pittman said, does view the response to Prince Max with the same understanding and approval given it by the great mass of the American people.

"If Senator Lodge desires a test of his peace plan and that of President Wilson," said Pittman, "he will have it at the coming election. He must not be offended when I say that he is not as great a man as Woodrow Wilson."

Replying to Pittman, Lodge said he had counted with absolute certainty on a definite conclusive reply by the president.

"I am standing with the president on his scheme of September 27, against his note of queries and inquiries," said Lodge, after quoting from the president's New York speech that portion which said the United States could never come to terms with Germany because, "we do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

Lodge said his one "great regret" was that President Wilson should ask Prince Max questions and thus begin a debate with him, after that great description of Germany.

Prince Max, Lodge said, can represent only the constituted authority of the German empire.

"The president asks whether Germany will accept his fourteen principles. They are not terms—they are broad, general principles. In a case like this, it is the details that are vital.

"As to fixing the onus for the war—are we not already to take it, in order that we may end the war as it ought to be ended? If we aren't we should have taken the much greater onus of not getting into the war," he declared.

Lodge said that all over the United States, the note is "being explained."

"Was it a crime for me to wish the president might have sent a note that would not have needed explanation or interpretation?" asked Lodge.

"I wanted a note like that to Austria-Hungary, which went out with great acclaim. Nobody was puzzled by that note. It was the choice of the American people."

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?
It's forts and it's ships and it's shining guns
It's squadrons that sweep the sea.
It's all of the circling band of steel
That shall keep all the home shores free.
It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor
Far out on the wintry foam.
For the brave jack tar, as he fights afar,
It's the good old "money from home."



LINE IS WIPED OUT

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American First Army, Oct. 11.—The Americans and French are seizing the last portions of the Kreimhilde line on a wide front from the Meuse to west of the Argonne forest.

Additional advances of five kilometers (three miles) at some points have closed the western entrance to the Grand Pre pass and given them practical control of the eastern entrance.

In mopping up, the part of the forest between the pass, great difficulty was encountered about LeBesogne and Gorney, but after those villages fell the French and Americans swept forward over Marcq and Chevieres to the southern outskirts of St. Juvin.

To the eastward across the Aire, the doughboys have consolidated the positions they won yesterday despite vicious counter attacks.

In the past two days the Americans have taken more than 4000 prisoners on the Argonne-Meuse front.

American anti-aircraft batteries, it was announced today, shot down 32 German airplanes in the St. Mihiel and Argonne battle.

ON OUTSKIRTS OF GRAND PRE

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American First Army, Oct. 11.—French troops, cooperating with the Americans in the Argonne, have reached the outskirts of Grand Pre.

Further to the left, the French have seized the railway station at the western approach to the Grand Pre pass. The important cut through the Argonne massif is thus in control of the allies and the most important defenses in the great forest have been wiped out.

Americans, to the eastward, have reached Summerance, and occupied another large section of the Kreimhilde line.